

CHARLES BRADLAUGH IS AT PEACE.

His Life Struggle Ends in a Moment of Triumph.

CONSISTENT TO THE LAST.

He Will Be Buried with No Signs of Mourning and No Service.

IRELAND'S EVICTED TENANTS.

Acrimonious Debate in the House of Commons in Which Mr. Balfour Shines.

THE DEATH OF BRADLAUGH.

HOW HE FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT, TRIUMPHED AND DIED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following dated

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Charles Bradlaugh, one of the most unique personalities in English political life, died this morning. When he entered politics in 1868, contesting the borough of Northampton, he was considered an impossibility. He was so considered, too, when elected in 1880 to represent Northampton with Labouchere. His dogged fight to secure the fruits of that victory are well remembered.

In the last five years this impossible person has become a power in the House of Commons, respected even by his political enemies, and, fighter as he was, he much preferred basking in the sunshine of respect to buffeting the storm of contumely. He died just as he had won his greatest triumph, for on Tuesday he achieved the ambition of his political career, when the House of Commons drew a black line through the resolution whereby he had been excluded from representing the constituency that so bravely stood by him.

Bradlaugh's death is regretted by all, except perhaps the most radical socialists. He had become too conservative in his views for them, and they feared him. He will be buried on Tuesday at Woking, without demonstration and without funeral services.

HIS END WAS PAINLESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Member of Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at six o'clock this morning.

Mr. Bradlaugh's end was quiet and peaceful. He was insensible when he died and seemed to suffer no pain. The immediate cause of his death was uremia. The funeral will take place on Tuesday. There will be no funeral procession, no show of mourning and no religious service.

Bradlaugh had been unconscious since Tuesday. It has been decided that his body shall be cremated.

A LIFE OF STRUGGLES.

Charles Bradlaugh, the political and social reformer, was the son of a solicitor's clerk and was born in Hoxton, London, in 1833. He received the elements of education in Bethnal Green and Hackney. Driven into dogmatic unbelief he became separated from his family in early youth owing to their religious convictions, and lived for some years in extreme poverty, being in turn errand boy, small coal merchant, pamphleteer and private in the Dragon Guards, then quartered in Dublin. Returning to London in 1853 he became office boy



CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

and afterward clerk to a solicitor, from whom he gathered the rudiments of his vast legal knowledge. Meantime, by means of anti-theological pamphlets, discussions and addresses throughout the country, he advocated the secularist and advanced radical cause, written and speaking under the name of "Conciliator" till 1868. He played a prominent part in some cases the leading part in most of the popular movements of the time, such as the opposition to the Sunday Trading Act (1863), and to the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon; the movements in favor of the independence of Italy and of the Northern League against the American war; the great Reform League agitation of 1869, in which he partially succeeded in procuring the reform of the House of Commons; the Irish Land and Land Laws. His organ, the "National Reformer," was started in 1870, and in 1869-70 was visited by a futile government prosecution that led to the repeal of almost the last statutes that controlled the full liberty of the press. In 1870 Lord Chief Justice Cockburn decided in Bradlaugh's favor the trial of the oath question in courts of justice, thus finally admitting all citizens, of whatever religious opinion, to equal rights of legal protection and redress. These expensive trials reduced Bradlaugh to bankruptcy. In 1870 he undertook two lecturing tours in America. In 1874, having been publicly thanked by Lord Beaconsfield and other members of the republican government, while in the next year the moderation of his proposals and his exhortations for respect of the law drew upon him the hatred and abuse of the communists. In 1872 he published "The Impugnment of the House of Brunswick," perhaps his most widely read political pamphlet. In 1873 he visited Señor Castelar in Madrid, as a representative from the Republican Conference at Birmingham, to congratulate the rising Spanish Republic. In this year and the next he also undertook two lecturing tours in America. In 1874, having been associated in the press with Mrs. Annie Besant, he was expelled, as a challenge to the law, from the University of London. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Commons for Northampton, where on three previous occasions he had been defeated. Having refused to take the Parliamentary oath, and not being allowed to sit on adjournment, he was re-elected in 1881. Elected for the third time in 1885 and for the fourth in 1888 he was still excluded from his seat.

In 1886 he was again returned by the same constituency and was at last allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons. He was instrumental in

securing the adoption of an Affirmation bill, the establishment of a Bureau of Labor and the appointment of a royal commission on market rights and tolls. When in 1889 a select committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged corruption by the city corporation in promoting opposition to Sir William Harcourt's London Government bill, Mr. Bradlaugh conducted the case in support of the charge. A testimonial of over £2,000, to recompense him to some extent for the heavy loss he had sustained in the law courts, was presented to him in 1888. Pressure of overwork and anxiety, accentuated by a sad domestic bereavement, caused a temporary breakdown of his physical powers after the rising of Parliament in 1889. On the recovery of his health in January, 1890, he visited India, and received an enthusiastic greeting from the National Indian Congress.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

DISCUSSING RELIEF FOR THE EVICTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (liberal) moved in the House of Commons to-day that the government use its influence in favor of the settlement by arbitration of the remaining disputes between tenants and landlords in Ireland arising from the plan of campaign. He said that there were now only twenty estates upon which differences exist. These estates and now lived in huts, supported by contributions from Irishmen in all parts of the world, in the hope that the time was coming when they would be reinstated in their homes. Farms had become derelict, and in many cases the land had become a waste, covered with nettles breast high. No new tenants, said the speaker, would ever be found for these farms, and the best course to bring about a settlement was by arbitration.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Irish unionist, said he would not oppose the principle of arbitration, but he must resist arbitration as a sort of curative lymph likely to effect a complete cure of the plan of campaign. The folly of the plan of campaign was the greatest the Parliaments had ever committed, and he could understand their anxiety to get rid of the costly business through the intervention of anybody, even through the government whom they were accustomed to revile. The plan of campaign was not brought into operation to benefit the tenantry. Its basis and aim was a social revolution and the destruction of landlordism. It was invented and used as a political machine. It was easy to talk about arbitration, but quite another affair to get awards carried out. In the case of the Gweedore arbitration the rents had been fixed through Father McFadden, but the tenants had not even paid the terms decided upon by their own friend. What was the Land Court but a court of arbitration? What was the use of piling arbitration upon arbitration?

Mr. Madden, Attorney General for Ireland, held that no new reference to arbitration was wanted regarding rents. He said that the government had acted upon the principle that it should not legislate for one class of tenants.

MR. BALFOUR'S SEVERE REPROVERBS.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he wondered who had inspired Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's rashness. Which of the numerous sections of the opposition, he asked, did he expect to please by a resolution which, if it meant anything, meant that the aid of the government was required to accomplish the aims of the plan of campaign, and which implied a never feebler or less efficacious attempt to settle the great question that had made Mr. Gladstone in 1881. Certainly Mr. Shaw-Lefevre could not have consulted Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone. Nothing could be worse for the cause in which they were engaged than a resolution displaying to the English public the security of one of the most contemptible political agitators ever adopted and showing the Irish tenantry how illusory were the promises of support which the agitators made four years ago. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre should leave such work to men who were adepts at the game and who were prepared to go to prison when occasion required. (Cheers.) Why were the persons engaged in the plan of campaign more entitled to this relief than English tenants? The plan of campaign was a move made in the game of revolution since 1879 and was not the spontaneous outcome of the rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill, as had been asserted.

Mr. Balfour attacked the plan of campaign at great length, and expressed his indignation at the language which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre had used in reference to the Irish landlords. He granted that the Marquis of Clanricarde had faults, but these, he contended, were not sufficient to justify the plan of campaign. The tenants had a remedy in the Land Court for excessive rents, but had not availed themselves of it. If he were an Irish landlord he would beg his bread rather than submit to the plan of campaign.

At this point Dr. Charles Tanner, nationalist member for Cork, jumped to his feet, and pointing at Mr. Balfour, exclaimed, "You are a canting snob!" but immediately afterward withdrew the expression. The speaker warned Dr. Tanner against a repetition of the objection, and said that if the government was insane enough to propose such an absurd bolstering of the tottering plan of campaign the House would not be insane enough to adopt it.

THE MOTION REJECTED.

Sir George Trevelyan (liberal), member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, followed Mr. Balfour. He said Mr. Balfour had attacked Mr. Shaw-Lefevre with great severity, but his remarks would not persuade the people of Ireland that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was not a man of sense and distinguished friend of Ireland according to his lights—laughing, which were bright lights. The question ought to have received more serious and courteous treatment at the hands of Mr. Balfour. He declared that without raising the question as to the rectitude of the plan of campaign it was sought to find means to settle the disputes in question, and it was most important for the peace of the country that they should be settled. If Irish landlords believed the plan of campaign was not defended, they were under no obligation to accept a proposal promising to clear away the subject of the quarrel, and if they thought the plan was already defeated, it would be injudicious and ill advised to reject Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's resolution.

Upon division the motion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was rejected by a vote of 203 to 152.

SIXTEEN, DILLON AND O'BRIEN CONFER.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 30, 1891.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., member of the British House of Commons, arrived here yesterday evening. Mr. Sexton shortly after his arrival had a long conference with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. He will return to-day to London.

A POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Mr. Sexton intimated in a private conversation this evening that a satisfactory settlement would be achieved at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Monday or at the latest by Thursday.

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THE SCOTCH STRIKE ENDS.

BUT THERE WILL BE TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN THE FAMILIES OF MEN NOT REINTEGRATED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GLASGOW, Jan. 30, 1891.—By the capitulation of the men on the North British Railway the Scotch railways strike is broken. There will be much suffering among the men, thousands of whom will not be reintegrated.

STUDENTS' ROW IN PARIS.

THE NEWSPAPER L'ECLAIR PROPOSES TO FIGHT IT OUT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 30, 1891.—L'Eclair to-day in answer to the action of the 200 students who yesterday stormed the offices of that paper, demanding the name of the writer of an article accusing them of opportunism, is preparing for armed defense of its office, and has issued a summons to the revolutionists asking them to assist the newspaper's force against the students.

The latter yesterday, after being refused the name of the writer of the article complained of,

WAR IN CHILI.

News of Sanguinary Fighting and Desertion of Government Troops.

MASSING AGAINST SANTIAGO.

Threats to Bombard Every Coast Port Unless the Rebels' Demands Are Granted.

IMPORTANT RUMOR IN PARIS.

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LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Advices received in this city from Buenos Ayres state that 15,000 insurgents are massed at Quilota, Province of Valparaiso, fifty miles from Santiago, and it is reported that they are contemplating an advance on the capital. The insurgents threaten to bombard every port on the coast unless their demands are granted by the government. President Balmaceda's forces have recaptured Iquique. The insurgents have been forced to withdraw from Lapena, where, after a desperate engagement, 5,000 government troops compelled the insurgents to retreat to Laorita. In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply to a question as to the situation of affairs in Chili, announced that the British Minister at Santiago de Chile had cabled the Foreign Office on January 19 that he did not apprehend that Valparaiso or Iquique would be bombarded by the insurgents. The government, Sir James said, had received no information from Chili since January 23.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

DAMAGES AGAINST AN EDITOR REDUCED BY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—The Court has reduced the amount of damages awarded to Miss Gladys Knowles in her suit against Mr. Leslie Fraser Dunn, late editor of the *Matrimonial News*, to £2,500. The suit above referred to was for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is about sixty-three years old, while the plaintiff is only about twenty-one years of age. On the first trial of the suit, early last summer, Miss Knowles secured a verdict of £10,000 damages. To avoid the payment of this judgment the defendant transferred his interest in the *Matrimonial News* and fled to the Continent. Miss Knowles offered to compromise the matter for £2,500, but the defendant declined to accept her proposition.

Mr. Dunn subsequently went through the Bankruptcy Court and it there transpired that he was married in June to Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville, widow of the well known novelist and mother of Viscountess Massereene. Mr. Dunn, through his solicitors, appealed against the verdict as excessive, and the Court was evidently of the same opinion, as shown by the very material reduction made in the damages awarded.

THE SUNDAY HERALD has a paper by Shirley Dace showing how consumption may be cured by diet.

MOZAMBIQUE.

VARIOUS STATEMENTS REGARDING THE RELATIONS OF PORTUGAL AND EAST AFRICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—The government of Portugal has not yet signed the Mozambique charter. The terms of the charter are unknown in Lisbon to anybody outside of those directly connected with the transaction. The British government, it appears, obtained a copy of the charter from Paris capitalists interested in the project.

AN UNREVEALED STORY.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—A despatch to the *Times* from its correspondent in Lisbon announces that the Geographical Society of Portugal claim to be in possession of a document drawn up by a military commander, signed August 1876, appointing Metasana as "Sergeant of Manica" for "services rendered to Portugal." The *Times* correspondent adds that it is uncertain whether the document is registered in Mozambique, and says that it is believed that the Geographical Society has found a "mare's nest."

"THE WAY OUT."

GENERAL BOOTH STARTS THE SALVATION ARMY'S REFORMATION OF "DARKEST ENGLAND."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—In St. James' Hall to-night General Booth, of the Salvation Army, inaugurated the carrying into effect of the scheme of social regeneration set forth in his book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out." In connection with the exercises he affixed his signature to the deed of trust drawn up in the interest of the subscribers to the fund for carrying on the work. He also commissioned the first band of Salvationist officers set apart for the new work.

General Booth claims large powers under the deed of trust. Either himself or his successor will be supreme director of the scheme and of the money. Any change must be assented to by two-thirds of the Consultative Committee. Of this committee General Booth will nominate six members, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the Wesleyan Society, the chairman of the Congressional Union, the chairman of the Baptist Union, the Attorney General and the chairman of the County Council will each nominate two members, one of whom may be the nominator.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL SICK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Professor John Tyndall, whose illness was announced some days ago, is suffering from inflammation of the veins. His condition is now becoming serious.

CABLE MINOR TOPICS.

The King of Servia will visit the Czar next summer.

The Scotch strikers have resumed work on all the railroads with the exception of the Caledonian road.

Fire broke out Thursday night in the building occupied by the British Embassy in Vienna. The damage done was slight.

Eight gypsies were buried in a snowdrift in Moravia. Two of them died before the party could be relieved.

The Hamburg *Borzenhelle* says that the Hamburg American Packet Company has reduced the passenger rate between Hamburg and Baltimore by thirty marks.

The wife and daughter of Mr. Stallo, lately United States Minister to Italy, are in Rome, suffering from typhoid fever. They have been in a critical condition, but are recovering.

Telegrams from Tripoli state that several small detachments of French soldiers have occupied the Turkish villages of Naxos, Melout, Haur and Houmeh on the ground that they lie within the frontier of Tunis. Hitherto these villages have been acknowledged to be within the village of Tripoli.

Grand Duke George, who met with a serious accident in India yesterday, has been ordered home. He will stop in Athens for a while to recruit his health. The Grand Duke, who is the commander of a Russian ironclad escorting the *Czarowitz* on his present tour, fell from the mainmast to the deck and injured his spine.

RUFFIANLY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

OUTRAGES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30, 1891.—A letter from Bermuda, published here, says:—

"The Leicestershire regiment, stationed on this island, which is under orders to relieve the Duke of Wellington regiment at Halifax, contains a large number of ruffians, who have created a reign of terror in Bermuda."

"They brutally attacked some men of-war's men, when the native Bermudians rallied to the support of the sailors and defeated the soldiers."

"The latter, in revenge, attacked and nearly killed a native; and six non-commissioned officers and men, armed with sticks and iron bars, laid in ambush for the thirty native workmen in the dockyard, but the Colonel, hearing of their design, sent a strong detachment of troops, who took the riotous soldiers prisoners."

"Dr. Outebridge, a member of the Colonial Parliament, was waylaid and robbed by two of these ruffians."

"Twenty men of the regiment are down for trial by court martial."

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GOVERNMENT TROOPS REVOLT.

Punta, Jan. 30, 1891.—The *Gaseta*, of this city, to-day says that 12,000 Chilean government troops despatched from Valparaiso against the insurgents have revolted and joined the rebel forces.

SANGUINARY BATTLE.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 30, 1891.—According to Chilean advices received here there have been desperate and sanguinary battles fought in the provinces of Chili between the rebel forces and the government troops. There have been many killed on both sides, but the reports are conflicting as to which side was victorious.

There seems to be but little action taken on either side at Santiago de Chili, the capital.

CHILI'S TROUBLES EXPLAINED.

REASONS WHY PRESIDENT BALMACEDE IS IN RUD ODOR WITH HIS PEOPLE.

All the evidence procurable seems to show that the present revolution in Chili is far more than a temporary rebellion of temper on the part of the discontented—far more than a spasmodic attack on the government by disgruntled politicians and aspiring military leaders. Such at least is the opinion of the ablest journalists and thinkers in Chili, and of those men in this city who are most conversant with the politics and institutions of Chili.

From the meagre accounts which have reached the American press from the seat of war one would hardly imagine that the situation is as grave as it really is. In the newspapers published in Santiago and Valparaiso the will of the people is more apparent than in any other country. The people of Valparaiso, can be gained a fair idea of the causes that led to the revolution.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

For months past President Balmaceda and his Cabinet have been unpopular, and the opposition party has been doing its best to bring about a constitutional change of government. Their tactics, however, failed to meet with any marked success, and instead of bowing to what was presumably the will of the people, the President and the Cabinet, it is claimed, have been the victims of a plot, and have been murdered. The result was popular discontent, which, smoldering for a long time, burst into flame during the death of the President.

One night a band of ruffians, hired, it is charged, by friends of the government, broke into the club frequented by members of the opposition, and after slaying and having there roamed through the public streets, terrorizing all whom they met, and wound up their nocturnal carnival by assassinating Señor Pedro Ossa, a prominent and very popular young man.

Next day Santiago was in an uproar. Señor Ossa's friends charged the government with having connived at his death, to which the government calmly replied that the so-called assassins were popular men, who had died in the line of duty. All day the excitement continued, and on the following morning, when the remains of the dead man were taken out for burial, an unparalleled sight was seen in Santiago. Large funeral cars were not uncommon in Chili, but never before, it is said, did such a strong and angry throng attend the funeral of a simple citizen of Santiago.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

From all parts of the city—high and low, rich and poor, matrons and maids, nobles and beggars—their faces set toward the splendid Temple of St. Ignatius, where the last honors were to be paid to the dead man. Over fifty thousand persons, it is said, took part in these last rites, and when they were over accompanied the solemn cortege to the cemetery. The dead man was the fifty thousand and very young man.

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